PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number: 06-275305

(43)Date of publication of application: 30.09.1994

(51)Int.Cl. H01M 8/24 H01M 8/02

(21)Application number: 05-064103 (71)Applicant: SANYO ELECTRIC CO LTD

(22)Date of filing: 23.03.1993 (72)Inventor: GOTO KAZUSHI

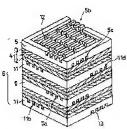
MIYAKE YASUO

(54) FUEL CELL

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a fuel cell having a long lifetime where deterioration of cell constituting members can be restrained by setting cell surface inner temperatures in cells to an approximately uniform value.

CONSTITUTION: A plurality of cells 4 where a fuel electrode 2 and an oxidant electrode 3 hold an electrolyte 1 therebetween are laminated, thus obtaining a fuel cell. In this fuel cell, the passing directions of fuel gas and/or oxidant gas at the surfaces of the fuel electrodes 2 and/or at the surfaces of the oxidant electrodes 3 are alternately opposite in the cells.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

(19)日本国特許庁 (JP) (12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平6-275305

(43)公開日 平成6年(1994)9月30日

(51)Int.Cl.5		識別記号	庁内整理番号	FI	技術表示箇所
H 0 1 M	8/24	R	8821-4K		
	0/02	D	9991 417		

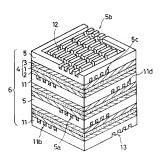
		香虹雨水	木組水 組水項の数1 01 (生 5 頁)
(21)出願番号	特顯平5-64103	(71)出願人	000001889
			三洋電機株式会社
(22)出願日	平成5年(1993)3月23日		大阪府守口市京阪本通2丁目5番5号
		(72)発明者	後藤 一志
			守口市京阪本通2丁目18番地 三洋電機株
			式会社内
		(72)発明者	三宅 泰夫
			守口市京阪本通2丁目18番地 三洋電機株
			式会社内
		(74)代理人	弁理士 中島 司朗

(54)【発明の名称】 燃料電池

(57)【要約】

【目的】 各セルにおける電池面内温度を略均一にする ことにより、電池構成部材の劣化が抑制された高寿命な 燃料電池を提供することを目的とする。 【構成】 電解質1を介して燃料極2と酸化剤極3とを

配したセル4を複数積層させた構造の燃料電池におい て、各燃料極2面内及び/又は各酸化剤極3面内におけ る燃料ガス及び/又は酸化剤ガスの流通方向を1セル毎 に逆方向にしたことを特徴とする。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 電解質を介して燃料極と酸化剤極とを配 したセルを複数積層させた構造の燃料電池において、 各燃料極面内及び/又は各酸化剤極面内における燃料が 及び/又は酸化剤ガスの流通方向を1セル毎に逆方向 にしたことを軽微とする燃料電池。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は燃料電池に関し、詳しく は燃料極及び酸化剤極への燃料ガス及び酸化剤ガスの供 給方法の改良に関する。

[00002]

【従来の該制】燃料電池は天然ガス、メタノール、石炭 ガス等の燃料を改質して得られる木素と、空気中の酸素 とから電気エネルギーを得る装置であり、高い 発電効率 を得ることができる。そのため、宇宙用から自動車用ま で、大規模楽電から小規模楽電まで、種々の用途に使用 できる将来本質を新しい米電システムとして活べ いる。このような燃料電池は、使用される電解質の種類 によってリン像壁(Dhosphoric acid fuel cell; PA FC)、溶磁燃酸塩型(solid oxide fuel cell; PA FC)、溶磁燃酸塩型(solid oxide fuel cell; MCFC)、同体電解質型(solid oxide fuel cell; SOFC)、アルカリ型(alkaline fuel cell; AF C) 等に分電される。

【0003】一般に燃料電池は、電解質を介して燃料極と酸化剤極とを配したセルを複数積層させ、且つ、各セル間にガス分離板を力できたた構造である。この場合、ガス分離板を10寸に、内えば図4に示すような構造のガス分離板30が開けられており、大力の面にはアノードガス流路32が設けられている。また、図5に示すように電池スタック33の各反応ガス給排面には、アノードガス機合アニホールド34、アノードガスサビールドが35、カソードガス機合甲ニホールド36、及びカソードガス機由甲ニホールド36、及びカソードガス機由甲ニホールド37がそれぞれ取り付けられている。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする展題】ところで、燃料極及び 酸化剤様に燃料ガス及び酸化剤ガスを供給して燃料電池 の発電を行うと、電池の発熱に伴って各反反ガスの排出 側の温度が高くなる。ここで、上記構造の燃料電池の場 合には、各燃料極面内及び各酸化剤極面内での燃料ガス 反び酸化剤ガスの流通方向がいずれも同一方向であるの で、燃料ガル排出側及び酸化剤ガス排出側の温度が電池 の作動温度よりも通常50℃~80℃程度高くなる。そ が表来、各セルでの電極面可温度が不均一になるため、 ガス分離板やコルゲート等の電池構成部材の劣化速度が 速くなり、電池特性が低下するという課題を有してい た。

【0005】本発明は上記課題に鑑みてなされたもので

あり、各セルにおける電池面内温度を略均一にすること により、電池構成部材の劣化が抑制された高寿命な燃料 電池を提供することを目的とする。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】 本発明は上記課題を解決 するため、電解質を介して燃料権と酸化料権とを配した セルを複数損勢させた構造の燃料電池において、各燃料 極面内及び/又は各酸化剤極面内における燃料ガス及び / 又は機化剤/カスの流道方向を1セル毎に逆方向にした ことを特徴とする。

[0007]

【0008】これらの結果、各セルにおける電池面内温 度が略均一になるので、電池構成部材の劣化が抑制さ れ、長期にわたり安定した電池特性を得ることができ る。

[0009]

【実施例】図1は本発明の一実施例に係る溶極炭酸塩型 燃料確認の一部を示す解視度であり、図2はその平面図 であり、図3はガス分離板の料図である。この溶酸炭 酸塩型燃料電池は、図1に示すように、電解質板1を挟 んでアノード2とカソード3とを配したセル4を複数積 層立せると共に、各セル4 間にガス分離板5・11を介 在させて成る電池スタック6の各反応ガス給排面に、図 2に示すようにアノードガス供給用マニホールド7a・ 8a,アノードガス排出用マニホールド5。10カソードガス供給用マニホールド9a・10a,及びカソ ードガス排出用マニホールド9a・10a,及びカソ ードガス排出用マニホールド9b・10bをそれぞれ取 り付けた構造である。

【0010】上記セル4は、炭酸リチウムと炭酸カリウ 人との共晶塩をリチウムアルミネートを主成分とした多 孔質セラミックス材中に保持した電解質板 1を挟んで、 ニッケルセアルミニウムとの合金から成るアンード2 と、酸化ニッケル焼結体を主体とするカソード3とを配 盤した構造である。各セルのアノード2は、前記ガス 分離板5・11によって、関線するセル4のカソード3 と電気前に接続していて、これによって積層した全ての セル4が電気的に真所に接続すると比べなる

【0011】前記ガス分離板5・11は、図1に示すよ

うに電池スタック6の各セル4間に介在され、しかもガ ス分離板5とガス分離板11とは1セル毎に交互に介在 されている。これらガス分離板5・11のアソード2と 接する面側にはアノードガス減路12が設けられ、カソ ド3と接する面側には前記アノードガス減路12と時 同一形状のカソードガス減路13が設けられている。

【0013】前記各反応ガスの供給用マニホールドと排 出用マニホールドとは、図2に示すように、電池スタッ ク6の各反応ガス給排面の同一面に左右対象になるよう に取り付けられている。具体的には、アノードガス供給 用マニホールド7aとアノードガス排出用マニホールド 8 b とは、図 2 に示すように、電池スタック 6 の反応ガ ス給排面の同一面に左右対象になるように取り付けられ ている。同様に、アノードガス供給用マニホールド8a とアノードガス排出用マニホールド7b、カソードガス 供給用マニホールド9aとカソードガス排出用マニホー ルド10b、及びカソードガス供給用マニホールド10 aとカソードガス排出用マニホールド9bとは、それぞ れ反応ガス給排面の同一面に左右対象に取り付けられて いる。尚、各マニホールド7~10は何れもステンレス 材料で構成されており、電池スタック6の反応ガス給排 面に、図示しないセラミックス製の絶縁フレームを介し て取り付けられている。

【0014】次に、上記の如く構成された溶解炭酸塩型 能料電池における反応ガスの流れについて、図3を用い て具体的に説明する。尚、図3において実験はアノード ガスの流れを、破線はカツードガスの流れをそれぞれ示 とくのロス)状に流れる。先ず、アノードガス性結 ニホールドフaに供給されたアノードガスは、各ガス分 種板5のアノードガス株は5aに降物等と分散された 後、各ガス分離板5のアノードガス被路12を流れる間 に各アノード2にアノードガスを供給する。その後、電 板56のアノードガス排出ロ5bを介してアノードガス排 板50アノードガス排出ロ5bを介してアノードガス排 出用マニホールド7bに発出した8aに発格されたアノー ドガスは、各ガス分離板11のアノードガス供給ロ11 a に略均等に分散された後、各ガス分離板11のアノー ドガス端群12を流れる間に各アノード2にアノードガ スを供給する。その後、電池反応に寄与した高温のアノ ード排ガスは、各ガス分離板11のアノードガス排出口 11 bを介してアノードガス排出用マニホールド8 b に 排出される。

【0015】この場合、各アノード2面内におけるアノードガスの減縮力向は1セル低に逆方向であるので、各アノード2面内におけるアノードガスの減縮力向は1セル低に逆方向であるので、各アノードガス等に対したない。具体的には、流温になるアノードガス排出側11 b b り 低温であるアノードガス排出側11 b b の電温がアノードガス排出間11 b b の高温がアノードガス排出間11 b b の高温がアノードガス排出間11 b c 単位になるアスードガス排出間11 b c 上 には、住宅になるアスードガス排出間11 a の低温がアノードガス排出間5 b が底置するので、アノードガス排出間1a の低温がアノードガス排出間5 b の高温によってや中上升する。そのため、各アノードフでの電流的知度が解りになる。

【0016】一方、カソードガス供給用マニホールド9 aに供給されたカソードガスは、各ガス分離板5のカソ ードガス供給ロ5cに略均等に分散された後、各ガス分 離板5のカソードガス流路13を流れる間に各カソード 3にカソードガスを供給する。その後、電池反応に寄与 した高温のカソード排ガスは、各ガス分離板5のカソー ドガス排出口5 dを介してカソードガス排出用マニホー ルド9 bに排出される。これと同様に、カソードガス供 給用マニホールド10aに供給されたカソードガスは、 各ガス分離板11のカソードガス供給口11cに略均等 に分散された後、各ガス分離板11のカソードガス流路 13を流れる間に各カソード3にカソードガスを供給す る。その後、電池反応に寄与した高温のカソード排ガス は、各ガス分離板11のカソードガス排出口111を介 してカソードガス排出用マニホールド8 b に排出され **5.**

【0017】この場合、各カソード3面内におけるカソードガスの落造方向は1セル毎に逆方向であるので、各 カソード3面におけるカソードガスの操造的には対るカソードガス中操的に対するカソードガス特出側11dよりも低温であるカソードガス供給側5cが位便するので、カソードガス排出側11d点の高温がカソードガス供給側5cの高温によって緩和される。同様に、低温になるカリードガス供給側11cの上下には、供給側11cよりも高温であるカソードガス提出側5dが促するので、カソードガス供給側11cの低温がカソードガス排出側5dの高温によってやや上昇する。そのため、各カソードプの電温によってやや上昇する。そのため、各カソードプの電温によってやや上昇する。そのため、各カソードプの電温の温度が解り上なる。

【0018】これらの結果、各セルにおける電池面内温

度が略均一になるので、電池構成部材の劣化が抑制され、長期にわたり安定した電池特性を得ることができょ

[その他の事項] 上記実施例においては溶融炭酸塩型燃料電池を使用したが、リン酸型燃料電池等に適用することも勿論可能である。

[0019]

【発明の効果】以上の本発明によれば、各燃料極面内における燃料プスの流通力向が1 セル母に変力向であるの
、各燃料相向のにおける燃料プスの供給側が建計機と排出側と
が1 セル母に交互になる。したがって、高温になる燃料 ガス焼出側の上下には、排出側よりも低重である燃料ガ ガス焼給側が低温であるので、燃料力ス焼出側の高温が燃料 ガス供給側の低温によって緩和される。同様に、低程になる燃料ガメ供制側の上下には、供給側上りも高温である 燃料ガメ供給側の形型ようので、燃料ガス体制の高温が燃料が大機が側の低温によって緩和される。同様に、低程になる燃料ガス供制側が位置するので、燃料ガス倍側の低温が燃料が大塊出りの高温によってやや上昇する。そのため、全燃料極での電池间内温度が略か一になる。これ と同様に、各機が極度で電池间内温度が略分になる。これ と同様に、各機が極度の電池に向と重要が多にな る。

【0020】これらの結果、各セルにおける電池面内温 度が略均一になるので、電池構成部材の劣化が抑制さ れ、長期にわたり安定した電池特性を得ることができ

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施例に係る溶融炭酸塩型燃料電池 の一部を示す斜視図である。

【図2】本発明の一実施例に係る溶融炭酸塩型燃料電池 の平面図である。

【図3】本発明の一実施例に係る溶融炭酸塩型燃料電池 に係るガス分離板の斜視図である。

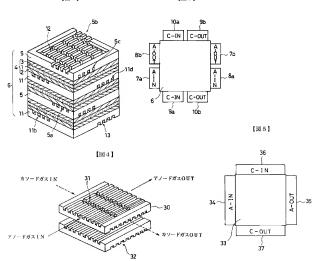
【図4】従来のガス分離板の斜視図である。

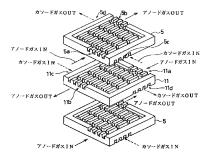
【図5】従来の燃料電池の平面図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 電解質 2 燃料板
- 2 邓州村级
- 3 酸化剤極 4 セル

[2] 1]





* NOTICES *

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The fuel cell characterized by having set the cel which allotted the fuel electrode and the oxidizer pole through the electrolyte to the fuel cell of the structure which carried out two or more laminatings, and making the fuel gas in each fuel electrode face and/or each oxidizer electrode face, and/or the circulation direction of oxidant gas into hard flow for every cel.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

F00011

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to amelioration of the fuel gas to a fuel electrode and an oxidizer pole, and the supply approach of oxidant gas in detail about a fuel cell. f00021

[Description of the Prior Art] A fuel cell is equipment which obtains electrical energy from the hydrogen which reforms fuels, such as natural gas, a methanol, and coal gas, and is obtained, and the oxygen in air, and can acquire high generating efficiency. Therefore, it is observed as a promising new generation-of-electrical-energy system which can be used for various applications from the object for space to the object for automobiles from a large-scale generation of electrical energy to a small-scale generation of electrical energy. Such a fuel cell is classified into a phosphoric-acid mold (phosphoric acid fuel cell-AFC), a melting carbonate mold (molten carbonate fuelcell;MCFC), a solid oxide type (solid oxide fuel cell;SOFC), an alkali mold (alkaline fuel cell;AFC), etc. according to the class of electrolyte used.

[0003] Generally a fuel cell is the structure where carried out two or more laminatings of the cel which allotted the fuel electrode and the oxidizer pole through the electrolyte, and the gas division plate was made to intervene between each cel. In this case, as a gas division plate, the gas division plate 30 of structure as shown, for example in drawing 4 is used, the anode gas passage 31 is established in one field, and the cathode gas passageway 32 is formed in the field of the opposite side. Moreover, as shown in drawing 5, the manifold 34 for anode gas supply, the manifold 35 for anode gas discharge, the manifold 36 for cathode gas supply, and the manifold 37 for cathode gas discharge are attached in each reactant gas feeding-and-discarding side of the cell stack 33, respectively.

1000041

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, if fuel gas and oxidant gas are supplied to a fuel electrode and an oxidizer pole and a fuel cell is generated, the temperature by the side of discharge of each reactant gas will become high with generation of heat of a cell. Here, in the case of the fuel cell of the above-mentioned structure, since each of fuel gas within each fuel electrode face and each oxidizer electrode face and circulation directions of oxidant gas is the same directions, the temperature by the side of fuel gas discharge and oxidant gas discharge becomes usually higher 50 degrees C - about 80 degrees C than the operating temperature of a cell. Consequently, since whenever [in each cel / cell side internal temperature] became an ununiformity, the degradation rate of cell configuration members, such as a gas division plate and corrugated one, became quick, and it had the technical problem that a cell property fell, [0005] degradation of a cell configuration member was controlled by making this invention in view of the above-mentioned technical problem, and making whenever [in each cel / cell side

internal temperature] into abbreviation homogeneity -- high -- it aims at offering a life fuel cell. [0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] It is characterized by having set the cel which allotted the fuel electrode and the oxidizer pole through the electrolyte to the fuel cell of the structure which carried out two or more laminatings, and making hard flow the fuel gas in each fuel electrode face and/or each oxidizer electrode face, and/or the circulation direction of oxidant gas for every cel, in order that this invention may solve the above-mentioned technical problem. [0007]

[Function] If the circulation direction of the fuel gas in each fuel electrode face is made into hard flow for every cel like the above-mentioned configuration, a supply [of the fuel gas in each fuel electrode face] and discharge side will become by turns for every cel. Therefore, since the fuel gas supply side which is low temperature is located in the upper and lower sides by the side of the fuel gas discharge which becomes an elevated temperature rather than a discharge side, the elevated temperature by the side of fuel gas discharge is eased by the low temperature by the side of fuel gas supply. Since similarly the fuel gas discharge is de which is an elevated temperature is located in the upper and lower sides by the side of the fuel gas supply which becomes low temperature rather than a supply side, the low temperature by the side of fuel gas supply rises a little according to the elevated temperature by the side of fuel gas discharge. Therefore, whenever [in each fuel electrode / cell side internal temperature] becomes abbreviation homogeneity. As well as this whenever [in each oxidizer pole / cell side internal temperature] becomes abbreviation homogeneity.

[0008] Since whenever [in each cel/cell side internal temperature] becomes abbreviation homogeneity these results, degradation of a cell configuration member is controlled and the cell property stabilized over the long period of time can be acquired. [0009]

[Example] Drawing 1 is the perspective view showing some fused carbonate fuel cells concerning one example of this invention, drawing 2 is the top view, and drawing 3 is the perspective view of a gas division plate. As this fused carbonate fuel cell is shown in drawing 1, while carrying out two or more laminatings of the cel 4 which arranged the anode 2 and the cathode 3 on both sides of the electrolyte plate 1 To each reactant gas feeding-and-discarding side of the cell stack 6 which the gas division plate 5-11 is made to intervene, and changes between each cel 4 It is the structure which attached manifold 7 for anode gas supply aand8a, manifold 7 for anode gas discharge band8b, manifold 9 for cathode gas supply aand 10a, and manifold 9b and 10b for cathode gas discharge, respectively as shown in drawing 2. [0010] The above-mentioned cel 4 is structure which has arranged the anode 2 which sandwiches the electrolyte plate 1 which held the eutectic salt of a lithium carbonate and potassium carbonate in the porous-ceramics material which used lithium aluminates as the principal component, and consists of the alloy of nickel and aluminum, and the cathode 3 which makes a nickel oxide sintered compact a subject. The anode 2 of each cel 4 will be electrically connected with the cathode 3 of the adjoining cel 4 by said gas division plate 5-11, and all the cels 4 that carried out the laminating by this will connect with a serial electrically.

[0011] Said gas division plate 5-11 intervenes between each cel 4 of the cell stack 6, as shown in drawing 1, and moreover, the gas division plate 5 and the gas division plate 11 intervene by turns for every cel. The anode gas passage 12 is established in the field side which touches the anode 2 of these gas division plate 5-11, and said anode gas passage 12 and the cathode gas passageway 13 of an abbreviation same configuration are formed in the field side which touches

a cathode 3.

[0012] Moreover, anode gas feed hopper 5a and 11a prepared in the gas division plate 5-11, anode gas exhaust port 5band11b and cathode gas supply opening 5c and 11c, and cathode gas exhaust 5d.11d are prepared in the location which becomes a vertical angle mutually. And anode gas feed hopper 5a and 11a correspond to https://drawing.2, respectively with manifold 7a and 8a for anode gas supply so that it may be shown. Similarly, anode gas exhaust port 5b and 11b correspond, respectively with manifold 7b and 8b for anode gas discharge, cathode gas supply opening 5c and 11c correspond, respectively with manifold 9a and 10a for cathode gas supply, and cathode gas exhaust 5d.11d corresponds, respectively with manifold 9b and 10b for cathode gas discharge.

[0013] As it is indicated in drawing.2 as the manifold for supply and the manifold for discharge of each of said reactant gas, it is attached so that it may become a candidate for right and left in the same side of each reactant gas feeding-and-discarding side of the cell stack 6. As it is indicated in drawing.2 as manifold 7a for anode gas supply, and manifold 8for anode gas discharge b, specifically, it is attached so that it may become a candidate for right and left in the same side of the reactant gas feeding-and-discarding side of the cell stack 6. Similarly, manifold 8a for anode gas supply, manifold 7for anode gas discharge b and manifold 9a for cathode gas supply and manifold 9b for cathode gas discharge are attached in the same side of a reactant gas feeding-and-discarding side for right and left, respectively. In addition, each manifold 7-10 are constituted from a stainless steel ingredient by each, and are attached in the reactant gas feeding-and-discarding side of the cell stack 6 through the insulating frame made from the ceramics which is not illustrated.

[0014] Next, it explains concretely that the reactant gas in the constituted fused carbonate fuel cell flows using drawing 3 like the above. In addition, in drawing 3, a continuous line shows the flow of anode gas, the broken line shows the flow of cathode gas, respectively, and anode gas and cathode gas flow the inside of each cell in the shape of x (cross). First, after distributing equally [abbreviation with anode gas feed hopper 5a of each gas division plate 5], the anode gas supplied to manifold 7a for anode gas supply supplies anode gas to each anode 2, while flowing the anode gas passage 12 of each gas division plate 5. Then, the hot anode exhaust which contributed to the cell reaction is discharged by manifold 7b for anode gas discharge through anode gas exhaust port 5b of each gas division plate 5. Like this, after distributing equally [abbreviation with anode gas feed hopper 11a of each gas division plate 1], the anode gas supplied to manifold 8a for anode gas supply supplies anode gas to each anode 2, while flowing the anode gas passage 12 of each gas division plate 11. Then, the hot anode exhaust which contributed to the cell reaction is discharged by manifold 8b for anode gas discharge through anode gas exhaust port 11b of each gas division plate 11.

[0015] In this case, since the circulation direction of the anode gas in the 2nd page of each anode is hard flow for every cel, a supply [of the anode gas in the 2nd page of each anode] and discharge side becomes by turns for every cel. Since anode gas supply side 5a which is low temperature is specifically located in the upper and lower sides of anode gas discharge side 11b which becomes an elevated temperature rather than discharge side 11b, the elevated temperature of anode gas discharge side 11b is eased by the elevated temperature of anode gas supply side 5a. Since similarly anode gas discharge side 5b which is an elevated temperature is located in the upper and lower sides of anode gas supply side 11a which becomes low temperature rather than supply side 11a, the low temperature of anode gas supply side 11a rises a little according to the

elevated temperature of anode gas discharge side 5b. Therefore, whenever [in each anode 2 / cell side internal temperature] becomes abbreviation homogeneity.

[0016] On the other hand, after distributing equally [abbreviation with cathode gas supply opening 5c of each gas division plate 5], the cathode gas supplied to manifold 9a for cathode gas supply supplies cathode gas to each cathode 3, while flowing the cathode gas passageway 13 of each gas division plate 5. Then, the hot cathode exhaust which contributed to the cell reaction is discharged by manifold 9b for cathode gas discharge through 5d of cathode gas exhaust of each gas division plate 5. Like this, after distributing equally [abbreviation with cathode gas supply opening 11c of each gas division plate 11], the cathode gas supplied to manifold 10a for cathode gas supply supplies cathode gas to each cathode 3, while flowing the cathode gas passageway 13 of each gas division plate 11. Then, the hot cathode exhaust which contributed to the cell reaction is discharged by manifold 8b for cathode gas discharge through 11d of cathode gas exhaust of each gas division plate 11.

[0017] In this case, since the circulation direction of the cathode gas in the 3rd page of each cathode is hard flow for every cel, a supply [of the cathode gas in the 3rd page of each cathode] and discharge side becomes by turns for every cel. Since cathode gas supply side 5c which is low temperature is specifically located in the 11d upper and lower sides rather than 11d a discharge side the cathode gas discharge side which becomes an elevated temperature, a 11d elevated temperature is eased by the elevated temperature of cathode gas supply side 5c a cathode gas discharge side. Since similarly 5d is located in the upper and lower sides of cathode gas supply side 11c which becomes low temperature rather than supply side 11c the cathode gas discharge side which is an elevated temperature, it goes up a little according to the elevated temperature whose low temperature of cathode gas supply side 11c is 5d a cathode gas discharge side. Therefore, whenever [in each cathode 3 / cell side internal temperature] becomes abbreviation homogeneity.

[0018] Since whenever [in each cel / cell side internal temperature] becomes abbreviation homogeneity these results, degradation of a cell configuration member is controlled and the cell property stabilized over the long period of time can be acquired.

[Other matters] Although the fused carbonate fuel cell was used in the above-mentioned example, of course, applying to a phosphoric acid fuel cell etc. is also possible. [0019]

[Effect of the Invention] According to the above this invention, since the circulation direction of the fuel gas in each fuel electrode face is hard flow for every cel, a supply [of the fuel gas in each fuel electrode face] and discharge side becomes by turns for every cel. Therefore, since the fuel gas supply side which is low temperature is located in the upper and lower sides by the side of the fuel gas discharge which becomes an elevated temperature rather than a discharge side, the elevated temperature by the side of fuel gas discharge is eased by the low temperature by the side of fuel gas discharge is eased by the low temperature by the side of fuel gas supply. Since similarly the fuel gas discharge side which is an elevated temperature is located in the upper and lower sides by the side of the fuel gas supply which becomes low temperature rather than a supply side, the low temperature by the side of fuel gas supply rises a little according to the elevated temperature by the side of fuel gas discharge. Therefore, whenever [in each fuel electrode / cell side internal temperature] becomes abbreviation homogeneity. As well as this whenever [in each oxidizer pole / cell side internal temperature] becomes abbreviation homogeneity.

[0020] Since whenever [in each cel / cell side internal temperature] becomes abbreviation homogeneity these results, degradation of a cell configuration member is controlled and the cell

property stabilized over the long period of time can be acquired.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

<u>[Drawing 1]</u> It is the perspective view showing some fused carbonate fuel cells concerning one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the top view of the fused carbonate fuel cell concerning one example of this invention.

[<u>Drawing 3</u>] It is the perspective view of the gas division plate concerning the fused carbonate fuel cell concerning one example of this invention.

[Drawing 4] It is the perspective view of the conventional gas division plate.

[Drawing 5] It is the top view of the conventional fuel cell.

- [Description of Notations]
- 1 Electrolyte
- 2 Fuel Electrode
- 3 Oxidizer Pole
- 4 Cel

[Translation done.]